d'Orbigny; the ovum has 12 tubercles, the whorls, "bipartitis, antice, albidis, postice, zona, fulva notatis." The figure corresponds less than the description, with the present species.

Obtained from stomachs of fish off Charleston bar; the three specimens found correspond accurately; all dead.

M. d'Orbigny describes another species of this group "*P. albo-maculata*," but it cannot be confounded with the others.

LIOCARDIUM PICTUM.

Shell ovate, triangular, very oblique somewhat compressed, smooth, polished, with a few obsolete ribs at each end, and obsoletely waved by the lines of growth; beaks small, prominent, nearly touching, very much in advance of the centre, anterior end short, regularly curved, posterior end produced, somewhat angular.

Color reddish-brown, in zig-zag spots and blotches upon a white ground. Internally polished, of a reddish-brown, clouded, with some patches of yellow, and a little white, with obscure ribs, which become more conspicuous near the margin, crenulating the entire margin.

Length 0·78 in., breadth 0·7 in.

This is a very pretty shell, much more compressed, a little thicker and stronger than "*C. Mortoni*." Taken from the stomachs of fish off Charleston bar. Many imperfect specimens were obtained; the gastric fluids seem to act readily upon it and remove the polish and color very soon; many of the valves were still held together by the ligament, when the substance of the shell was almost destroyed. It is more oblique than *L. serratum*.

LITHODOMUS FORNICATUS.

Shell thin, fragile, white; from about the middle to the anterior end covered with a thin calcareous coat; from this to the posterior end quite white. Beaks very near the anterior end, but not terminal; posterior end produced, much elongated, terminating in a narrow projection on each valve, from the double margin on one valve and from the basal margin on the others so arranged that when the shell is closed, these projections cross each other, resembling somewhat the claw of a crab. Anterior end round, and when the shell is closed it is cylindrical from the anterior end as far as an angle on the dorsal margin, just posterior to the termination of the ligament; from this point it tapers gradually to the end of the shell proper, where the projections are formed by the sudden scooping out of the valves, the one above and the other below.

Within light, salmon color, shining and iridescent, the projecting points are entirely white.

This interesting shell was found imbedded in a mass of coral drawn up by a fishing line from the "Blackfish Banks," off Charleston bar, 14 fathoms. There was quite a colony of them in the thicker part of the coral, most of them small, about ½ inch; the largest specimen removed was about 1½ inch. The shell was completely imbedded in a cavity of its exact form, only a little larger, quite smooth within, communicating with the exterior by a small, short, open tube, through which the white points protruded. Upon breaking open the cavity, the shell was found attached by a byssus.

Synopsis of the Subfamily of PERCINÆ.

BY THEODORE GILL.

The present synopsis of the fishes of the subfamily of *Percinæ* has resulted from the investigations made of the comparative characters of the genera and species of *Labraces*. It was originally prepared for Captain J. H. Simpson's forthcoming report of his Explorations across the continent in the years 1858—

1859. but it has been deemed advisable to have it published in the Proceedings of the Academy.

The family of Percoids, as finally restricted by Cuvier in the second edition of his "Regne Animal," contained too unlike and heterogeneous an assemblage of genera to be deemed a natural one. The section chiefly embracing the species of the old Linnean genus *Perca* having seven branchiostegal rays, have a strong family resemblance, with, perhaps, the exception of the genera *Apogon* and *Chilodipterus* of Lacepede, *Pomatomus* of Risso, and *Ambassis* of Commerson. The last mentioned genera, although placed in the section with two dorsal fins and seven branchiostegal rays, and interposed between genera of the subfamily of *Percinæ* as here accepted, do not appear to be very nearly related to those fishes.

On the other hand, the genera *Pomotis* Cuv., *Centrarchus* Cuv., and *Dules* Cuv. and Val., placed in the section of the family with less than seven branchiostegal rays and with a single dorsal fin, appear to be natural allies of the *Percinæ*, but at the same time distinguished by some well marked peculiarities.

Of the remaining genera of the Cuvieran Percoids, *Cirrhites* of Commerson and *Chironemus* of Cuvier form a natural family, to which should perhaps be also referred the *Chilodactyli* of Lacepede placed by Cuvier in his family of *Sciænoids*.

The *Prizcanthi* of Cuvier appear to be either members of the family of *Holocentroids*, or perhaps, more properly, form a family by themselves related to the former.

The genera *Therapon*, *Datnia*, *Pelates* and *Helotes* of Cuvier and Valenciennes are also natural associates and belong to a peculiar group.

The *Trichodons* of Steller, as well as the *Trachini* of Linnæus, should be also withdrawn from the Percoids, and may perhaps belong to one family, for which Bonaparte's name of *Trachinoidæ* must be retained.

The genera *Percis*, *Pinguipes*, *Sillago* and *Percophis* of Cuvier certainly do not belong to the family of Percoids. They seem to be quite nearly allied to each other, and to the *Trachinoids*.

The *Uranoscopi* of Linnæus form a very natural family, whose affinities are apparently with the Sclerogenoid *Synanceioids* and the *Blennoids*.

The *Holocentri*, *Myripristes* and *Beryces* have been by most modern naturalists regarded as belonging to a family quite distinct from the Percoids. To the same family has been also referred the genus *Trachichthys* of Shaw, but which may possibly also be the type of a distinct but nearly allied family.

The third division of Cuvier or the abdominal Percoids have also been long since taken from that family and distributed among several distinct ones.

After these numerous subtractions, the family of *Percoids* is still one of the richest in genera and species of the class. It is, at the same time, one of the most natural and most universally distributed. Representatives are found in the fresh water streams and lakes, or along the shores of almost every country on the globe, but the family attains its highest development in the tropical seas. So similar are many of the species found in the most distant regions, that the eye of a naturalist accustomed to the examination can alone detect differences. Species of the same genus are found alike on each side of the Atlantic Ocean, in the Caribbean Sea, on the Western coast of tropical America, and on all the coasts of temperate and tropical Asia and Africa.

While the marine species are thus numerous and similar in the tropical regions of the globe, the fresh water species attain their greatest development in number and variety in the temperate zones. Two genera are represented by closely related species in Europe and North America. Others are peculiar to Europe and are balanced in North America by genera characteristic of that country. The preponderance of both generic types and of species is greatly

in favor of the "New World." The genera thus peculiar to the different countries are not typical members of the family, but always more or less aberrant. In Europe, are found the *Acerinæ* represented by the genus *Percis* of Klein or *Acerina* of Cuvier; the *Percarinæ* represented by a single genus and species, and the still more aberrant subfamily of *Asperulinæ* with the genus *Asperulus* of Klein or *Aspro* of Cuvier.

As an offsett to the European genera, there is found in the fresh waters of the United States, a subfamily containing eight genera and numerous species. The genera which America shares in common with Europe are also more developed in the former country than in the latter, and there are species of two allied genera of which no representatives are found in Europe.

It has been already remarked that the family of Percoids is represented in Europe by three peculiar tribes or subfamilies. In North Ameriea there are only two. In the number of widely distinct forms, Europe is therefore richer than Ameriea. For the differences existing betweeu the *Grystinæ* and the *Percinæ* can scarcely be considered as of greater value than those between the *Percinæ* on one hand and the *Acerinæ* aud *Asperuli* on the other. The differences between the two latter are equally well defined, and it is perhaps doubtful if those genera belong to even the same family as the typical Pereoids. But if the family of Percoids has more varied types in the old world, that one found in the new exhibits far more numerous modifications, which indicate generic and specific value.

We now proceed to exhibit the characters of the subfamily of *Percinæ* and give a synopsis of all the known genera.

Percinæ (Bon.) Gill.

The body is elongated or oblong ovate, more or less compressed. The head in profile is more or less elongated, conical and compressed. The eyes mostly or entirely in the anterior half of the head, are geuerally of large size. The mouth is large or moderate, with the gape extending at least to the anterior margin of the eye. The teeth are generally villiform, rarely canine, and cover the jaws, vomer and palatine bones. The intermaxillary bones have very short ascending processes, and are searcely protractile. The nostrils are two on eaeh side, forming the angles of a transversely oblong or elongated quadraugle; the anterior nostrils are subtubular, and the posterior simple apertures. The opereular bones are more or less pectinated or armed with teeth; the operculum terminates in generally one or more spiniform processes. The branchiostegal membrane is very deeply emarginated, the sinus exteuding to between the corners of the mouth; there the membranes of opposite sides appear to be folded across each other, and leave a very narrow free margin; there are seven branchiostegal rays on eaeh side, decreasing in size quite uniformly to the external. The scales are of moderate or small size, and on the trunk are pectinated and with a narrow muricated border; those on the head are either pectinated or cyeloid; the scales on the cheeks are smallest, and occasionally searcely perceptible. The dorsals are two in number, and are cither entirely disconnected or united at the base by a low membrane: the first dorsal is well developed, and supported by from seven to fifteen spines, the longest of which generally equal the height of the secoud dorsal. The anal fin is generally shorter than the second dorsal; it has two or three spines and from six to thirteen branehed rays. The pectorals are of small or moderate size, in the normal percoid position on the humeral cincture, and have rounded margins. The ventrals are also of moderate size and situated behiud the bases of the pectorals; they have each one spine and five gradually decreasing branched rays; the innermost ray is free from the abdomeu, or scarcely connected to it by an axillar membrane.

The subfamily of *Percinæ* as thus limited is a very natural one. Its charac-

ters in many respects correspond to those of the first group of the Percoids of Günther, called by him *Percina*, but several genera are introduced into the latter which destroy the natural character of the group. The genus *Paralabrax* of Girard belongs more properly to the *Serraninæ*, as does also *Etelis* of Cuvier and Valenciennes. On the systematic value of *Acerinæ* and *Aspro*, we have already remarked. *Boleosoma* and *Pileoma* of Dekay are certainly not natural members of the *Percinæ*, nor can they even be properly regarded as belonging to the same family; they are more nearly allied to the *Gobioids*. Finally, *Enoplosus* of Cuvier appears to be the type of a distinct subfamily.

The *Percinæ*, although represented by many generic forms, are not numerous in species. Many of them are found in fresh water, and probably all of them ascend rivers for a short distance, at some period of the year or are found at their mouths.

The following scheme is supposed to show nearly the natural order and characters of the known genera. As several of them have not been seen by us, we remain in doubt as to their natural position.

§ I.

Intermaxillary and palatine bones provided with some large teeth, arranged in rows; rest of the teeth villiform. Tongue toothless.

Genus Stizostedion (Raf.) Girard.

Les Sandres *Cuv.*, Regne Animal, ed. i. vol. ii. p. 294, . . .	1817.
Stizostedion *Raf.*, Ichthyologia Ohiensis, p. 23, ...	1820.
Lucioperca *Cuv. et Val.*, Hist. Nat. des Poissons, vol. ii. p. 110, .	1828.
Sandrus *Stark*, Elements of Natural History, vol. i. p. 465, . . .	1828.

Body slender, elongate-fusiform, covered with scales arranged in oblique rows. Head semiconical, quite broad, with the cheeks and opercula generally covered with scales; isolated patches of scales on the sides of the posterior part of the head; rest of the head covered with a naked skin. Preoperculum serrated; operculum armed with from one to five spines. Dorsal fins two; the first supported by from twelve to fifteen spines.

This genus is peculiar to the fresh water streams, rivers and lakes of North America and Europe.

§ II.

Intermaxillary, vomerine and palatine bones provided only with villiform teeth.

A.

Pseudobranchiæ present.

a.

Head with its superior surface scaleless, or only with two scaly areas on each side of the posterior part. Anterior dorsal fin provided with from seven to fifteen spines. Tongue without teeth.

*

Lateral line linear, ceasing at the base of the caudal fin.

Genus Perca Linn., Cuv.

Perca sp. *Linn.*, Systema Naturæ.
Perca sp. *Cuv. et Val.*, Hist. Nat. des Poissons, vol. ii.
Perca *Günther*, Catalogue of the Acanthopterygian Fish, &c., vol. i. p. 62.

Body elongate-fusiform. Head conical in profile, covered on the cheeks and preoperculum, subopercular and upper part of the operculum with cycloid scales of moderate size. Operculum generally naked and radiatedly striated. Preoperculum with its anterior margin well defined and entire, and

its true margin serrated posteriorly, and inferiorly armed generally with teeth curved forwards. Operculum with a single spine. Suborbital bone entire. Suprascapular, scapular and coracoid bones serrated. Dorsal fins entirely disconnected; the first provided with from twelve to fifteen spines. Anal fin furnished with two spines.

This genus, of which the common Yellow Perch is the type, is peculiar to Europe and North America. Its species are not yet well defined or known.

Type. Perca fluviatilis *Linn.*

Genus Kuhlia Gill.

Perca sp. *Cuv. et Val.*, Hist. Nat. des Poissons, vol. ii. p. 52.
Percichthys sp. *Günther*, Catalogue of the Acanthopterygian Fish, &c., vol. i. p. 62.

Body elongated, fusiform. Head conical. Anterior dorsal fin sustained by nine spines; the posterior with a spine and about eleven articulated rays.

A single species is known; it is peculiar, so far as known, to the Island of Java.

Type. Kuhlia ciliata *Gill.*
Syn. Perca ciliata *Cuv. et Val.*

Genus Niphon *Cuv. et Val.*

Niphon *Cuv. et Val.*, Hist. Nat. des Poissons, vol. ii. p. 131.

Body elongated and subfusiform. Head oblong-conical in profile. Lower jaw longer. Preoperculum posteriorly serrated, armed below with anteriorly recurved spines, and at the angle with a large horizontal one. Operculum with three strong spines. Suborbital bone serrated. Dorsal fins connected at the base by a little elevated membrane; the anterior with twelve spines. Anal fin with three moderate spines. A single species is found in the Chinese and Japanese seas.

Type. Niphon spinosus *Cuv. et Val.*

* *

Lateral line elevated and continued between the median rays to the margin of the forked caudal fin.

Genus Centropomus (Lac.) Cuv.

Labrax sp. *Klein.*
Centropomus sp. *Lacepede*, Hist. Nat. des Poissons, vol. iv. p. 248.
Centropomus *Cuv.*, Regne Animal, ed. i. vol. ii.

Body elongated and fusiform. Head oblong-conical in profile. Lower jaw longer. Preoperculum with the anterior margin furnished with two spines at its angle, and with its posterior and inferior serrated and armed at the angle with larger teeth directed backwards. Operculum with no true spine. Suborbital and suprascapular bones serrated. Dorsal fins entirely disconnected; the first sustained by eight spines. Anal fin trapezoidal, with three spines, the second of which is very large, and with about six branched rays.

Several species are found in the Carribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and along the neighboring coasts.

Type. Centropomus undecimalis *Lac.*

b.

Head with its dorsal surface covered with scales, extending almost to the nostrils. Anterior dorsal fin furnished with from nine to eleven spines.

b.*

Teeth on the jaws and palate villiform; tongue or interbranchial isthmus with villiform teeth.

Genus Labrax Klein, Gill.

Labrax sp. *Klein*, Historiæ Piscium promovendæ Missus quintus et ultimus, p. 25.
Labrax sp. *Cuv.*, Regne Animal, ed. i. vol. ii.
Labrax *Gill*, Proceedings of Academy of Natural Sciences of Philada., 1860, p. 111.

Body elongated and subfusiform. Head conical in profile, mostly covered with cycloid scales. Tongue furnished with teeth arranged in a marginal band and in an oval patch at its base. Preoperculum posteriorly serrated, below armed with spines directed forwards. Operculum with two spines. Suborbital bone entire. Dorsal fins disconnected; the first supported by nine spines. Anal fin with three spines and about ten branched rays.

There is only a single species of the genus *Labrax*, as that genus has recently been restricted; it is found in the Mediterranean Sea and along the western coasts of Europe.

Type. Labrax diacanthus *Gill.*
Syn. Labrax lupus *Cuv. et Val., auct.*

Genus Dicentrarchus Gill.

Perca sp. *Geoffrey.*
Labrax sp. *Cuv. et Val.*
Dicentrarchus *Gill*, Proceedings of Academy of Natural Sciences of Philada., 1860, p. 111.

This genus has been separated from the preceding on account of the presence of only two spines in the anal fin, and the smaller and less recurved teeth of the inferior margin of the preoperculum.

Only one species is known; it has only been taken in the Mediterranean Sea.

Type. Dicentrarchus elongatus *Gill.*
Syn. Labrax elongata *Cuv. et Val.*

Genus Roccus *Gill.*

Roccus *Mitchill.*
Lepibema sp. *Rafinesque.*
Roccus *Gill*, Proceedings of Academy of Natural Sciences of Philada., p. 111.

Head conical in profile; cheeks covered with cycloid scales. Tongue provided with a band of villiform teeth on each side and in a single or divided patch at its base. Preoperculum posteriorly pectinated, below serrated. Operculum armed with two spines. Suborbital bones entire. Dorsal fins not united by the membrane; the anterior with nine spines. Anal fin furnished with three spines and from eleven to fourteen branched rays.

Subgenus Roccus Gill.

Body elongated and subfusiform. Teeth on the base of the tongue arranged in longitudinal patches.

The only known species is the common "rock fish" or "striped bass" of the Americans; it dwells in the sea, and ascends the fresh water streams to spawn.

Type. Roccus lineatus *Gill.*
Syn. Labrax lineatus *Cuv. et Val.*

Subgenus Lepibema Gill.

Body oblong-ovate and compressed. Teeth crowded at the base in a single oval patch.

Only one species of this subgenus is known; it is found in the rivers and lakes of the northern and central parts of the North American continent.

Type. Roccus chrysops *Gill.*

Syn. Labrax multilineatus *Cuv. et Val.*

Genus Morone Gill.

Morone sp. *Mitchill.*

Morone *Gill*, Proceedings of Academy of Natural Sciences of Philada., 1860, p. 111.

Body oblong-ovate, compressed, slightly gibbous at the commencement of the dorsal fin. Head conical in profile, entirely covered with ctenoid scales. Tongue provided only with a marginal band of villiform teeth. Preoperculum pectinated behind and below. Operculum armed with two spines. Suborbital bones entire. Dorsal fins joined at their base by the slightly elevated membrane; first provided with nine spines. Anal fin with three spines and from seven to eleven branched rays.

Two species are known, both of which are peculiar to North America and the neighboring islands.

Type. Morone Americana *Gill.*

Syn. Labrax Americanus *Holbrook.*

Genus Lateolabrax Bleeker.

Labrax sp. *Cuv. et Val.*

Perca-Labrax sp. *Temminck et Schlegel.*

Lateolabrax *Bleeker.*

Percalabrax *Günther*, Catalogue of the Acanthopterygian Fishes, &c., vol. i. p. 70, 1859.

Body elongated and subfusiform. Head conical in profile, covered with ctenoid scales. Preoperculum serrated behind, armed below with teeth recurved forwards. Operculum with two spines. Suborbital bones entire. Dorsal fins entirely separated; the anterior with eleven spines. Anal fin sustained by three spines and eight rays.

The tongue is smooth, but the interbranchial isthmus has small areas of villiform teeth.

A single species is found in the seas on the southern and south-eastern coasts of Asia and the neighboring archipelagoes.

Type. Lateolabrax Japonicus *Bleeker.*

Syn. Labrax Japonicus *Cuv. et Val.*

b. * *

Jaws, vomer and palate furnished with granular teeth.

Genus Psammoperca Richardson.

Labrax sp. *Cuv. et Val.*

Psammoperca *Richardson*, Voyage of the Erebus and Terror, Fishes, p. 116.

Body oblong-ovate, compressed. Head conical in profile. Preoperculum with the anterior margin concealed; the posterior serrated, the inferior edentulous, and armed at its angle with a strong horizontal spine. Suborbital bones entire. Dorsal fins connected at the base; the anterior with eight spines. Anal fin shorter than the second dorsal, with three spines and nine rays.

One species is known; it is an inhabitant of the Indian and Australian Seas.

Type. Psammoperca waigiensis *Bleeker.*

Syn. Labrax waigiensis *Cuv. et Val.*

Genus Hypopterus Gill.

Psammoperca sp. *Günther*, Catalogue of the Acanthopterygian Fish, &c., vol. i. p. 69.

Body ovate and compressed. Head conical in profile. Preoperculum serrated behind, entire below, and armed at its angle with a large horizontal spine. Operculum with its posterior angle subrotundate. Suborbital bones serrated. Anterior dorsal with eight spines, the third of which is elongated. Anal fin longer than the second dorsal, and furnished with three spines and about thirteen rays.

Type. Hypopterus macropterus *Gill.*
Syn. Psammoperca macropterus *Günther.*

b. * * *

Villiform teeth on the jaws, vomer and palate; none on the tongue.

Genus Percichthys *Girard.*

Perca sp. *Cuv. et Val., Jenyns.*
Percichthys sp. *Girard,* Proceedings of Academy of Natural Sciences of Phiada., vol. vi. p. 197, 1854.

Body and caudal peduncle elongated. Head conical in profile, with the snout obtusely rounded or convex. Preoperculum serrated behind, armed below with teeth directed forwards. Operculum armed with a single spine. Preorbital bones scarcely serrated. Dorsal fins connected at the base by an elevated membrane; anterior with nine spines. Anal fin armed with three spines. Branchiostegal membrane on each side with seven rays.

This genus is composed of species peculiar to the fresh water streams of the temperate transandean and the southern parts of South America.

Type. Percichthys chilensis *Girard.*

Genus Percosoma Gill.

Percichthys sp. *Girard, Günther.*

Body elongated, but with the caudal peduncle quite short. Head conic in profile, with the snout obtusely rounded. Lower jaw and suborbital bones cavernous. Preoperculum serrated behind, armed below with recurved teeth. Operculum armed with one spine. Dorsal fins joined at the base by the elevated membrane; anterior with nine or ten spines. Anal fin armed with three spines.

The branchiostegal membrane appears to have only six rays on each side.

A single species is known to inhabit the fresh water streams of Chili.

Type. Percosoma melanops *Gill.*
Syn. Percichthys melanops *Girard.*

Genus Deuteropterus Gill.

Perca sp. *Cuv. et Val.*
Percichthys sp. *Günther.*

Body elongated. Head conical in profile. Preoperculum finely dentated behind and beneath. Operculum terminating in a spine, above which a lobe is present. Suborbital bone serrated. The anterior dorsal fin furnished with nine spines; the second long, with a spine and about seventeen rays. Anal fin with three spines and about ten branched rays.

Only one species of the genus is known; its habitat is unknown.

Type. Deuteropterus marginatus *Gill.*
Syn. Perca marginata *Cuv. et Val.*

b. * * *

Head entirely covered with scales. Preoperculum mostly entire. Anterior dorsal with about six rays.

Genus Liopropoma Gill.

Perca sp. *Poey*, Memorias sobra la Historia Natural de la isla de Cuba, vol. ii.

Body slender and subfusiform. Head elongated, conic in profile and anteriorly acute. Preoperculum entire. Operculum armed with a strong spine. Scales covering the whole head and the bases of the vertical fins. Dorsal fins connected at their bases; the anterior with six spines, the middle of which are longest; the second armed with three spines regularly increasing in length. Anal fin with three spines; the fin increasing in height posteriorly. Caudal fin emarginate. Lateral line anteriorly strongly curved.

A single species is found in the island of Cuba.

Type. Liopropoma aberrans *Gill.*

Syn. Perca aberrans *Poey*, Memorias sobra la Historia Natural de la isla de Cuba, vol. ii. p. 125, pl. 12, figs. 2, 3.

B.

Pseudobranchiæ absent or rudimentary. Tongue smooth. Teeth villiform.

Genus Lates Cuv.

Perca sp. *Gmelin.*
Centropomus sp *Lacepede.*
Lates *Cuv.*, Règne Animal, ed. i. vol. ii.

Body oblong-ovate and compressed. Head conical in profile. Preoperculum serrated behind, dentated below and armed at its angle with a large horizontal spine. Operculum with one spine. Suborbital bone serrated. Dorsal fins scarcely joined at the base; the anterior furnished with seven or eight spines. Anal fin with three spines and about eight or nine branched rays.

The species of *Lates* have been only found as yet in Egypt and the rivers of the East Indies and China.

Type. Lates niloticus *Cuv.*

Genus Cnidon Müller and Troschel.

Cnidon *Müller and Troschel*, Horæ Ichthyologicæ, vol. i. p. 21.

Body elongated. Head conical in profile. Preoperculum serrated behind, entire below and armed at the angle with a strong horizontal spine. Operculum spinous. Suborbital bone nearly entire. Dorsal fins two; the anterior with seven spines, the second provided with a spine and about thirteen branched rays. Anal fin with three spines and about nine branched rays.

The only species has been discovered in the Philippine islands.

Type. Cnidon chinensis *Müller and Troschel.*

Synopsis generum Rhyptici et affinium.

THEODORE GILL, AUCTORE.

Rhypticus Cuv.

Rhypticus *Cuv.* Règne Animal, vol. ii.
Anthias sp. *Bloch.* Systema Ichthyologiæ, *Schneid.* ed.

Corpus oblongum, compressum, antice altius. Preoperculum rotundatum, postice spinis crassis duabus armatum; operculum triaculeatum. Pinna dorsalis longa, spinis duabus vel tribus portioni posteriori membrana conjunctis. Pinna analis spinis carens, vel spina minuta prædita. Pinna caudalis rotundata.

I. Rhypticus saponaceus Cuv.

Jabonsillo *Parra*, Descripcion de deferentes Prezas de Historia Natural, p. 51, pl. 24, fig. 2, 1787.